



East Riding of Yorkshire
County Council.

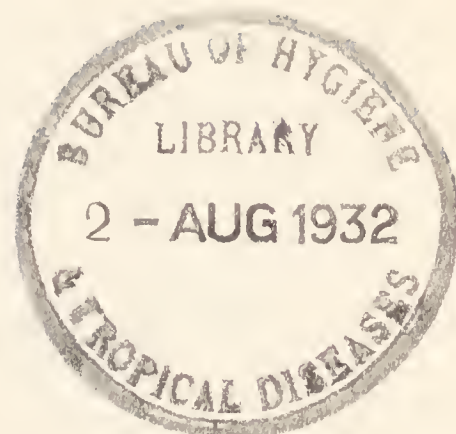
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1930.

Beberley :—

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Administrative County of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Medical Officers of Health of the several Constituent Local Authorities.

Local Authority.	Name of Medical Officer.
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MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES.

Beverley	H. L. Munro, M.D.
Bridlington	E. T. Colville, M.D., D.P.H.
Hedon	J. Soutter, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Cottingham	A. Tinley Sissons, M.B.
Driffield	G. Burgess, M.B.
Filey	C. Butler Simpson, M.R.C.S.
Hessle	J. M. Hermon, M.D.
Hornsea	H. D. Johns, M.D.
Norton	*J. Y. Woodhouse, M.B.
Pocklington	A. F. A. Fairweather, M.D.
Withernsea	F. R. Cripps, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Beverley	F. G. Dobson, D.S.O., M.B.
Bridlington	P. D. H. Chapman, M.B.
Driffield	A. Milner, M.B., Ch.B.
Eserick	N. S. Hewitt, M.B.
Howden	R. B. Brown, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Norton	L. C. Walker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Patrington	F. R. Cripps, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Pocklington	A. F. A. Fairweather, M.D.
Riccall	W. Bertram Hill, M.D., D.P.H.
Sculcoates	J. M. Hermon, M.D.
Sherburn	W. Thistlethwaite, M.B., Ch. B.
Skirlaugh	H. D. Johns, M.D.

* Vice G. A. Dunlop, M.D. (resigned).

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health and Housing Committee.*

MY LORD, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of the County for the year 1931.

The Report for the year is an ordinary report, and consequently of an abridged character. The last quinquennial survey report was issued in 1930.

The birth rate for the year is 15.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is the same figure as for the previous year. This is the lowest birth rate recorded for the County. The death rate is 13.0 per 1,000 of the population, an increase on the figure of 11.7 in 1930. The infantile mortality rate is 60.3 per 1,000 registered births. There were no cases of smallpox, and only 7 cases of typhoid fever were notified.

In the year under review the duties placed on the County Council by the Local Government Act, 1929, have been steadily carried out, and many additions and alterations have been made to the existing Public Assistance Institutions; none of the Institutions have been closed.

The Hull City Water Mains have been further extended to Brandesburton, Catfoss and other villages in the Skirlaugh Rural District.

I wish to express my thanks to the members of the Committee for their cordial support. I am also indebted to the District Medical Officers for their co-operation and especially to my staff for their constantly loyal help.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. L. THORNLEY.

County Hall,

Beverley,

June, 1932.

The following Orders, Circulars and Memoranda were received from the Ministry of Health during the year:—

Date.	Subject.
29th January	Medical Officers of Health restricted from engaging in private practice.
February	A review of certain present aspects of smallpox prevention.
March	Welfare Centres and Birth Control.
March	Memorandum on bovine tuberculosis in man.
27th April	Provision of houses for agricultural workers.
30th April	Memorandum on Cancer (No. 8).
June	List of approved Sanatoria.
July	A review of certain aspects of the control of Cerebro-spinal fever.
14th July	Contents and arrangement of Annual Reports for 1931.
14th July	Welfare Centres and Birth Control.
23rd July	Extension of Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, for a further 5 years.
5th August	Housing (Rural Authorities) Act, 1931.
November	Report on Incurable Cancer.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRIES.

The following Ministry of Health Inquiries were held during the year 1931, viz.:—

Date.	Subject.
12th May	Application by the Borough of Bridlington for sanction to borrow £18,400 to extend the Water Supply to all parts of the Borough, and to build another service reservoir.
14th July	Proposal of the Riccall Rural District Council to undertake or contract for the removal of house refuse from premises, and the cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools, within the parish of Riccall.

11th September Application by the Escrick Rural District Council for sanction to borrow £15,133 for works of sewerage for the contributory place of Fulford Water, including the construction of works in the City of York.

10th November Application by the Sherburn Rural District Council for sanction to borrow £600 for works of Water Supply for the contributory place of Sherburn.

25th November Application by the Borough of Bridlington for sanction to borrow £3,533 for the purchase of land at Bessingby Hill and Wold Gate for purposes of refuse disposal.

Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General estimates the population of the Administrative County for the year 1931 at 168,200, a decrease of 200 on the estimated population for 1930, and 1,492 less than the Census population.

Districts.	Census, 1931.	Estimated, 1931.	
		For Birth-rate	For Death-rate.
Administrative County	169,692	168,200	167,990
Urban Districts	72,757	71,300	71,300
Rural Districts.....	96,935	96,900	96,690

The separate figures for Birth Rate and Death Rate are explained by the presence in the Beverley Rural District of a non-civilian population at the 15th Regimental Dépôt. The number of non-civilians is, however, so small that it does not affect the figure for the Birth and Death Rates of the whole County.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

(per 1000 Total Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1921—1930	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Administrative County	17·9	18·0	16·9	16·9	16·4	16·0	15·7	15·7
Urban Districts..	16·6	16·3	15·7	15·5	15·2	14·8	15·0	14·2
Rural Districts..	18·8	19·2	17·8	18·0	17·3	16·9	16·1	16·7

The number of live births registered in the County in 1931 was 2,635, as compared with 2,679 in the previous year.

The birth rate was 15·7 per 1,000 of the population, the same as in the previous year, and the lowest figure recorded for the County.

The Sanitary Districts with the highest birth rates were as follows:—

Sherburn R.D.	19·0	per 1,000 of the population.
Beverley M.B.	18·3	”
Norton R.D.	18·2	”

The Districts with the lowest rates were:—

Pocklington U.D.	10·9	per 1,000 of the population.
Hessle U.D.	11·8	”
Hornsea U.D.	12·0	”

The birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 15·8 compared with 16·3 in 1930.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Districts.	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Administrative County	233	205	191	187	209	184	174	179
Urban Districts..	93	61	83	67	98	77	74	68
Rural Districts..	140	144	108	120	111	107	100	111

The number of illegitimate births was 179, an increase of 5 compared with the previous year.

The proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate was 1 to 14, and the illegitimate birth rate was 1·06 (per 1,000 of the population) compared with 1·02 in the previous year.

DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES (ALL AGES).
(per 1000 of the Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1921—1930	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931.
Administrative County	12·2	11·5	12·3	12·9	11·8	12·9	11·7	13·0
Urban Districts..	13·2	12·2	13·4	13·7	12·5	13·6	12·5	14·0
Rural Districts..	11·6	11·0	11·5	12·3	11·3	12·4	11·2	12·2

The total number of deaths registered in the East Riding in 1931 was 2,179, an increase of 175 on the previous year.

The death rate for the whole County is 13·0 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 11·7 in the previous year.

The Districts with the highest death rates were as follows:—

Filey U.D.	16·0	per 1,000 of the population.
Hedon M.B.	15·9	„ „
Withernsea U.D.	15·9	„ „

The lowest rates recorded were:—

Sculcoates R.D.	7·3	per 1,000 of the population.
Norton R.D.	9·2	„ „
Eserick R.D.	10·5	„ „

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 12·3 compared with 11·4 in 1930.

Tables IX. and X. show the numbers of deaths from several causes in each of the Sanitary Districts of the County. It will be seen that Heart Disease again accounts for the largest number of deaths, viz., 440, or just over 1/5th of the total deaths recorded. The other chief causes of death are Cancer (298) and Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. (149).

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Death-rate among Infants per 1000 Births.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1921—1930	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Administrative County	61	67	61	58	51	58	53	60
Urban Districts..	59	68	55	53	57	54	44	58
Rural Districts..	63	66	64	61	48	61	59	62

There were 159 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, giving an infantile mortality rate of 60·3 per 1,000 registered births. In the previous year the number was 141 and the rate 52·6.

The Sanitary Districts with the highest infantile mortality rates were:—

Hedon M.B.	105·3	per 1,000 registered births.
Skirlaugh R.D.	102·6	„ „
Pocklington U.D.	100·0	„ „

The lowest rates were:—

Patrington R.D.	15·6	per 1,000 registered births.
Hornsea U.D.	38·5	„ „
Norton R.D.	39·6	„ „

The rate for the whole of England and Wales was 66 per 1,000 births, compared with 60 in the previous year.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 and 1915.

Number of births notified during 1931:—

First quarter	513
Second quarter	513
Third quarter	525
Fourth quarter	460

Total 2011

The above figures refer to that part of the County which is administered by the County Council for Maternity and Child Welfare purposes, and therefore do not include births occurring in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington.

The number of births registered in the same area was 2,126, and it can therefore be said that 95 per cent. of the births which occurred during the year were notified.

The following table shows the position as regards notification in the several Registration Districts of the County:—

Registration District.	Sanitary Districts.	Live Births Registered	Live Births Notified.	Difference.
Selby	Riccall R.	87	83	— 4
York	Escrick R. . . .	90	72	—18
Pocklington ...	Pocklington U.	30	28	— 2
	Pocklington R.	187	178	— 9
Howden	Howden R.	216	197	—19
Beverley	Beverley R. ...	192	176	—16
Sculcoates ...	Cottingham U.	78	74	— 4
	Hessle U.	74	92	+18
	Hedon M. B. ...	19	25	+ 6
	Sculcoates R....	131	104	—27
Patrington ...	Withernsea U.	56	48	— 8
	Patrington R....	128	128	
Skirlaugh	Hornsea U.	52	55	+ 3
	Skirlaugh R. ...	117	111	— 6
Driffield	Driffield U.	90	150	+60
	Driffield R.	196	162	—34
Bridlington ...	Bridlington R.	133	110	—23
Scarborough	Filey U.	47	43	— 4
	Sherburn R. ...	42	40	— 2
Malton	Norton U.	60	53	— 7
	Norton R.	101	82	—19
	Totals.....	2126	2011	—115

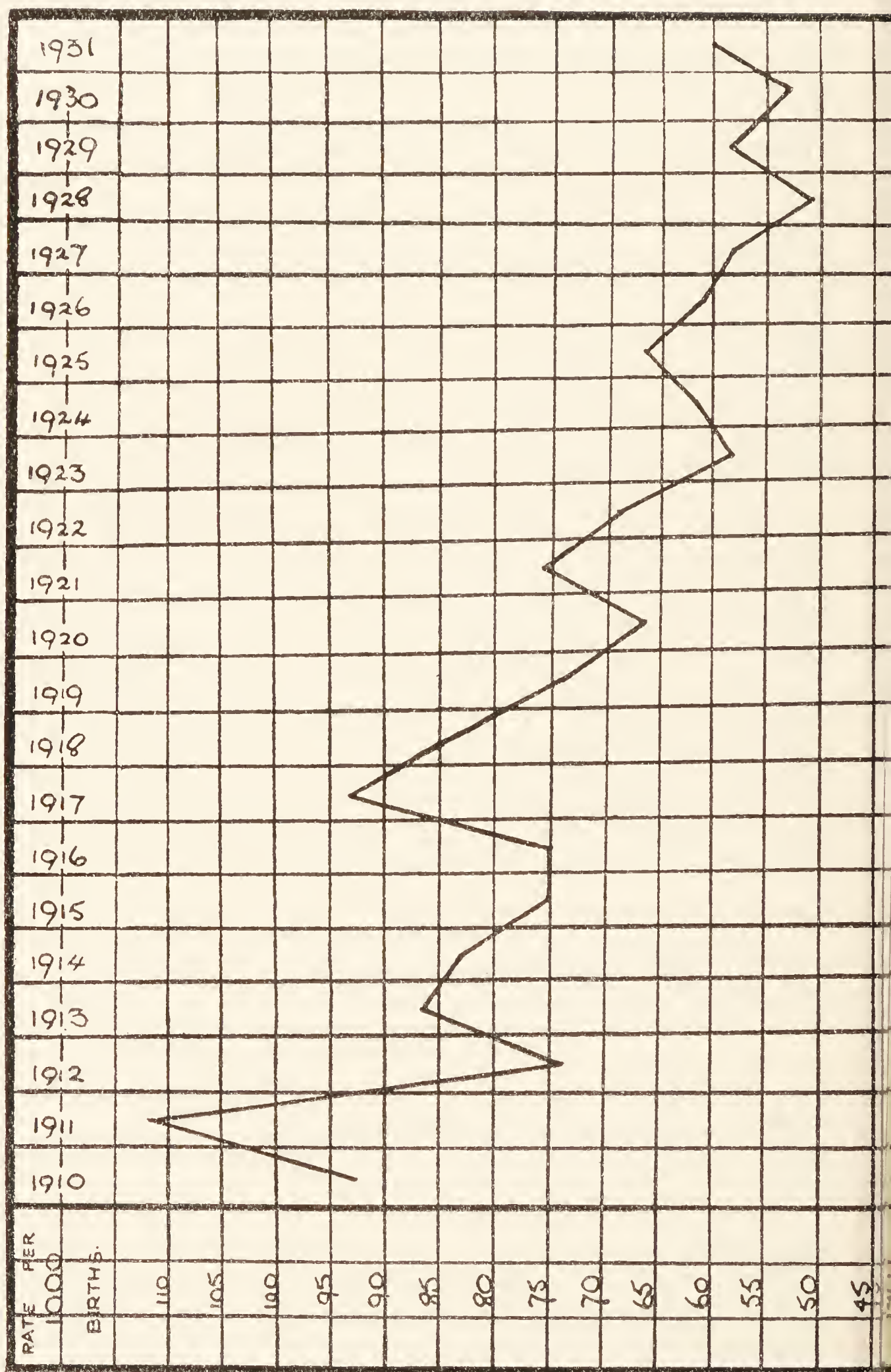
The figures in the “ Births Notified ” column are not corrected for inward and outward transfers and this accounts to some extent for the differences shown.

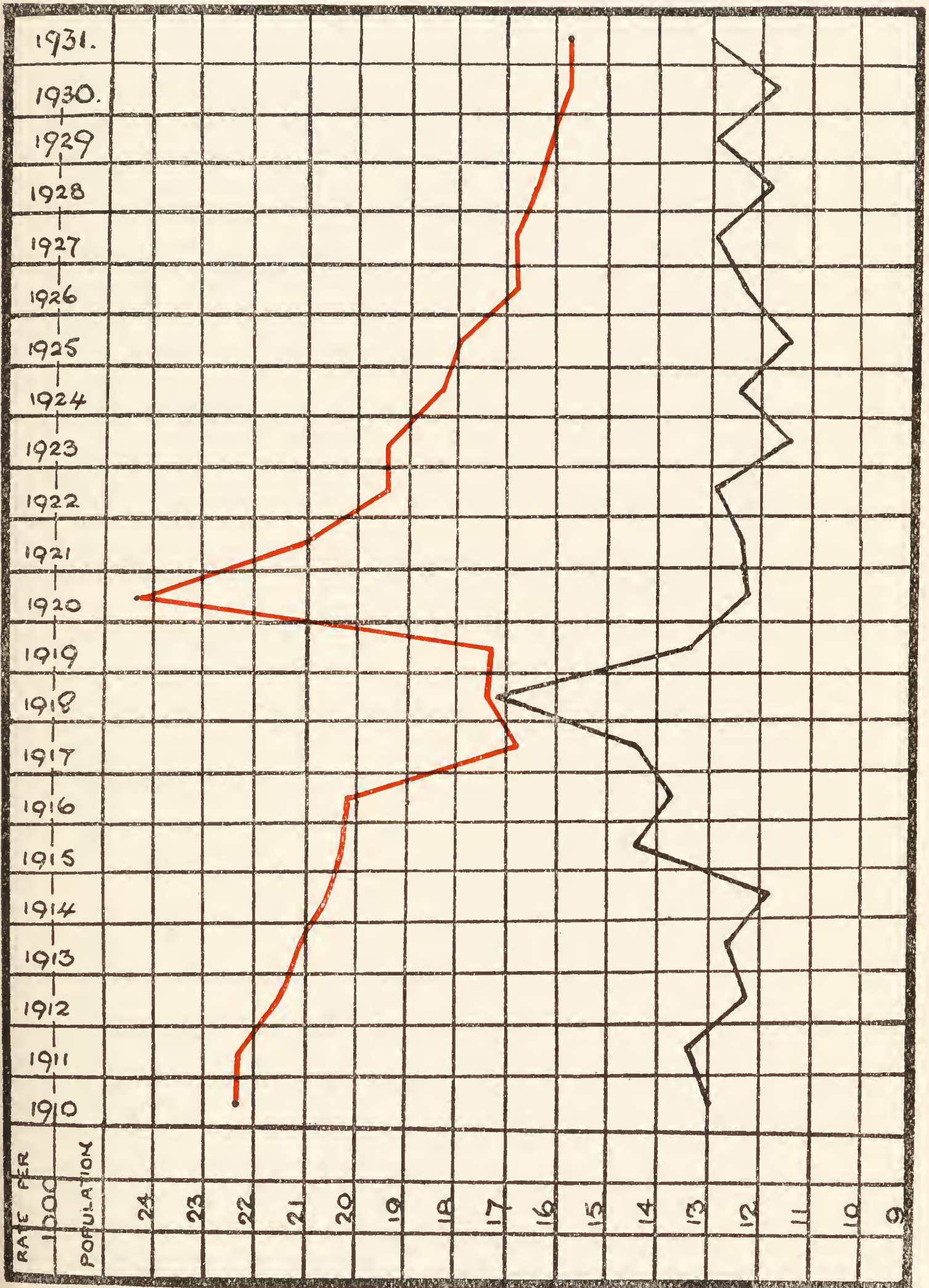
INQUESTS.

During the year 135 inquests were held compared with 112 in the previous year, and 109 in 1929. The causes of death returned by the Coroners of the four districts in the County were as follows:—

Cause of Death.	East Riding District.	Holderness District.	Howdenshire District.	Escrick District	Total.
Natural causes	31	4	2	4	41
Accidental death ...	34	8	10	9	61
Suicide	13	3	2	5	23
Found drowned ...	3	—	2	2	7
Other verdicts	2	—	—	1	3
	—	—	—	—	—
	83	15	16	21	135
	—	—	—	—	—

Diagram showing the Infantile Mortality-rate (per 1,000 births) in the Administrative County in each of the years, 1910-1931.





A

B

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

In the survey report for 1930 I set out full details as to the provision of nursing in the home. Shortly stated, it may be said that with the exception of those areas which have established Local Nursing Associations, persons in the rest of the administrative County are dependent on such nursing assistance as they can obtain from their relatives or neighbours, unless they are subscribers to the East Riding Voluntary Nursing Association. There is no home nursing of infectious diseases. The County Council subsidize three of the Local Nursing Associations, viz., those at Ganton, Hornsea and Norton, on certain conditions. The Ganton Association was only formed towards the end of the year under review. The grants referred to are made under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

The work done during the year by the Nurse Midwives employed by these Associations is shown in the following table:—

	Hornsea.	Norton.	*Ganton.
To expectant mothers:			
First visits	22	38	1
Subsequent visits	27	70	1
To infants under 1 year:			
First visits	30	60	27
Subsequent visits	58	95	13
To children between 1 and 5 years	107	383	99
To insanitary premises	3	—	7
As Infant Protection Visitor	23	34	32
Confinements attended:			
(a) With a doctor	20	10	1
(b) Without a doctor	6	9	—
Totals	296	699	181

*From 1/10/31.

Contributions are also made other than under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, to the East Riding Nursing Association (£200) and to the Hessle Nursing Association (£50).

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

This work is carried out by the Council's Health Visitors except in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington, where Maternity and Child Welfare

Committees have been established by the respective Local Authorities. Visits are made at intervals of six weeks or longer according to the need for supervision as revealed in previous reports. The number of infants under supervision at the end of the year was 81 in 71 houses. In the case of one particular house the number of children permitted to be kept by the woman concerned was fixed at two.

MIDWIVES.

The number of Midwives who notified their intention to practise during the past year was 53, compared with 56 in the previous year. The number on the Roll who are uncertificated is now reduced to 4. The percentage of births attended by midwives with no doctor present was 17, compared with 15 per cent. in the previous year. Notices under the rules of the Central Midwives Board were received from practising midwives as follows:—

Sending for medical help	37
Notifications of still birth	6
Laying out a dead body	1
Notification of death	1
Liability to be a source of infection	1

Fees amounting to £15 16s. 3d. were paid by the County Council to practitioners called in by midwives under the rules of the Central Midwives Board, and of this amount £3 8s. 0d. was recovered from the patients concerned.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There is no Laboratory directly under the control of the County Council. All necessary work is carried out at Laboratories in Scarborough and York and at the Clinical Research Association in London. Altogether 2,143 specimens were submitted for examination at a cost of £514 7s. 9d.

Medical practitioners are empowered to send for examination any material on which they require an opinion as an aid to diagnosis, one-half of the cost being met by the District Council concerned and the balance by the County Council.

Details of the specimens examined during the year will be found in Table I.

HOSPITALS.

Full details were given in the survey report of Institutions for the sick and infirm. There has been no change in the number, but the year witnessed the opening of a new, enlarged and up-to-date Cottage Hospital at Driffield.

The Committee of the Beverley Cottage Hospital have also begun work with a view to the provision of a Ward for children and a new operating theatre and X-ray room.

It is the intention also of the Public Assistance Committee to take immediate steps to improve the existing accommodation for the sick at the Bridlington Institution, and at the same time to provide further necessary accommodation. For this purpose proposals have been put forward to adapt a building near the present Institution to accommodate from 30 to 40 patients. The work will probably be put in hand during 1932, and will be carried out under Section 14 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929, and not under the Poor Law Acts.

MATERNITY HOMES.

Apart from the accommodation provided in the six Public Assistance Institutions the only Maternity Home under the control of the County Council is that at Driffield, with accommodation for 8 patients. The weekly charge for admission has been fixed at the low figure of 30/-, but this charge may be reduced or remitted in necessitous cases.

The following are particulars of the work of the Home in 1931:—

Total number of admissions	79
(a) Number of cases delivered by Midwives	72
(b) Number of cases delivered by Doctors	2
(c) Number of cases transferred to other Institutions	5
Average duration of stay	14 days.
Number of cases in which Medical Assistance was required:	
(a) Ante-natal	2
(b) After labour	8

The sum of £250 0s. 0d. was received in fees.

Including the five patients transferred from the Driffield Maternity Home, 16 women were sent to other Institutions on account of anticipated difficulty or abnormality—11 to the Hull Municipal Maternity Home and 5 to the York Maternity Hospital.

Five patients suffering from puerperal fever or pyrexia were admitted to the Hull Municipal Maternity Home, 2 to the Bridlington Lloyd Hospital, and one each to the York County Hospital and the Hull Royal Infirmary under the Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations, 1926.

There were no deaths.

Two women needing Convalescent Home Treatment were sent to the newly-established Yorkshire Home for Mothers and Babies at Withernsea.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Eight Centres have been established by the County Council, and two (at Hornsea and Long Riston respectively) by voluntary bodies. These latter are, however, lent all necessary equipment by the County Council.

Particulars of the attendances are given in the following table:—

CENTRE.	No. who attended for first time.			ATTENDANCES.	
	Children under 1.	Children between 1 and 5.	Expectant Mothers.	Total.	Average per Session.
Barlby	27	9	3	547	22
Cottingham	47	1	—	778	30
Driffield	40	8	—	357	14
Hessle	46	17	2	630	25
Hornsea	21	10	—	201	17
Long Riston	9	10	—	168	14
Market Weighton	21	3	7	301	23
Pocklington	21	10	6	336	28
Preston	31	12	—	378	30
Withernsea	35	22	—	378	15
<hr/>					
All Centres	298	102	18	4074	22
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Meetings are held fortnightly at five Centres and monthly at the remainder. The premises at Driffield and Barlby are the property of the County Council. All the other Centres are held in premises for which the Council pay a small charge to meet the cost of heating, lighting, etc.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Infants needing treatment who have not attained school age can obtain hospital treatment at the Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital at Kirby-moorside. Six children were sent there during the

past year, the reasons for admission being Club Feet (4), Torticollis (1), and Acute Periostitis, left tibia (1). After-care treatment is available at Clinics which have been established at Driffeld and Malton.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Child Welfare work is carried out by a Superintendent Health Visitor and a staff of three assistants. This is a reduction of one on the previous year, as a resignation on marriage created a vacancy which has not been filled. To enable the work to be carried out by the reduced staff, the assistant Health Visitors were granted permission to make use of small motor cars. Each Health Visitor is responsible for the Infant Welfare Centres in her district as well as for the inspection of infants under Part 1 of the Children Act, 1908. The areas worked are very large, and may need revision in the future. A total of 2,126 births were registered in the area administered by the County Council.

In the three small districts where a Nurse-Midwife is employed by the Local Nursing Association, the Health visiting is carried out by the Nurse-Midwife on behalf of the County Council so as to avoid overlapping.

Altogether 599 visits were paid during the year to expectant mothers, and 12,283 to children.

The following table gives details of the work done by the whole-time Health Visitors:—

To expectant mothers:	
First visits	197
Subsequent visits	243
To infants under 1 year of age:	
First visits	1717
Subsequent visits	2664
To children between 1 and 5 years	6549
To insanitary premises	12
As Infant Protection Visitor	322
	<hr/>
Total	11704
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SUPPLY OF MILK.

Milk is supplied free of cost to children under 5 years of age, and to expectant and nursing mothers. 76 new applications were received during the year, all of which were granted. 205 applications for renewal

were also granted. The quantity of milk allowed is usually one pint per day, and the period covered by an order before renewal is one month.

The expenditure during the year was £140 18s. 9d., compared with £164 19s. 5d. in the previous year. No dried milk or allied preparations are given in lieu of fresh milk.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

Two fresh applications for Registration were granted during the year, and one home was re-registered on change of ownership. Two certificates of registration were surrendered, one owing to the death of the holder, and another as the person registered removed to other premises. At the end of the year there were four registered Homes in the County exclusive of those in the Borough of Bridlington, to whose Council have been delegated the powers and duties of the County Council under the Act. Two of the Homes are registered for medical and surgical work only, and two for maternity work as well. The Homes are all very small.

Exemption from registration on the ground that they are not carried on for profit has been granted to four local voluntary institutions.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of maternal deaths which occurred during the year was 16. Five of these were ascribed to sepsis and the remainder to other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition. There was one death of a mother for every 165 births, giving a mortality rate of 6.1 per 1,000 births. The appended table shews the mortality rates for a series of years.

The rate for the year under review is very disappointing. A reference to the table shews how the rate has varied from year to year, but why it should have risen so high in 1931 is not to be explained by any new factor. The Council have made provision for hospital treatment for abnormal cases, as well as in-patient treatment for ordinary cases, and have done all they can to encourage antenatal work. A careful scrutiny of the certified causes of death of the 16 cases referred to would point to a lack of antenatal supervision, but in the case of private patients their welfare is a matter for the practitioners in attendance.

In my last Annual Report I referred to the poor midwifery service in the country districts where no local Nursing Association has been established, but one is bound to admit that even if a midwife was available in every parish in the County there is no guarantee that the public would employ them.

Year.	Puerperal Sepsis.		Other Puerperal causes		All Causes.		No. of births.
	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	
1916	4	1.24	10	3.11	14	4.35	3215
1917	2	.73	10	3.66	12	4.39	2729
1918	2	.70	11	3.87	13	4.57	2843
1919	6	2.17	8	2.89	14	5.06	2764
1920	2	.52	10	2.59	12	3.11	3861
1921	3	.87	10	2.90	13	3.77	3445
1922	2	.62	13	4.03	15	4.65	3229
1923	5	1.54	12	3.70	17	5.24	3244
1924	8	2.61	9	2.93	17	5.54	3067
1925	3	1.00	8	2.66	11	3.66	3004
1926	4	1.40	4	1.40	8	2.80	2858
1927	3	1.04	5	1.73	8	2.77	2888
1928	3	1.04	10	3.49	13	4.53	2864
1929	5	1.76	11	3.89	16	5.65	2830
1930	2	.74	7	2.61	9	3.35	2679
1931	5	1.90	11	4.17	16	6.07	2635

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UN-MARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

Apart from the accommodation available in the Public Assistance Institutions there is no provision under this head in the County except the small Home in Driffeld under the control of the East Riding Diocesan Association.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Considerable further progress has been made in the establishment by the East Riding and York Joint Board of an Institution for mental defectives at Brandesburton Hall,

The Hall is now in process of adaptation to accommodate 100 female patients, including idiots and imbeciles, and the outbuildings are to be converted for quarters for 20 adult males, and to provide a laundry, etc.

The Hull Water Supply has been laid on from the village and electric light and power from the public supply. The Drainage System has yet to be completed.

The Institution is expected to be opened for the reception of patients in 1932, but the building of the pavilion for boys has been postponed for the present.

In addition to the Brandesburton Institution the only other premises within the County licensed by the Board of Control is the Driffeld Public Assistance Institution with accommodation for 26 female and 10 male mentally defective persons.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

These are sufficient both as regards infectious cases and cases of sickness and accident. Motor ambulances are kept at both the Small Pox Hospital and the County Isolation Hospital. A Police and Civil ambulance is garaged in Beverley, and during the year made 171 journeys with a mileage of 3,824. The sum of £172 1s. 10d. was received in fees. Although the ambulance can meet all demands for its use it has admittedly at times to travel long distances to convey patients to the Hospitals in Hull and York.

PUBLIC HEALTH (VENEREAL DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1916.

The arrangements made by the County Council for the treatment of Venereal Diseases remain unaltered. No changes have taken place in the days and hours of attendance at the Clinics at Hull, Leeds and York.

The number of new patients treated during the year was 93, compared with 113 in 1930 and 104 in 1929. Necessitous persons are refunded the cost of their travelling expenses to enable them to attend at the

Clinics for treatment. During the year 13 persons were assisted in this way at a cost of £20 13s. 8d. Propaganda work is not carried out directly by the County Council, but is undertaken by the British Social Hygiene Council, to whom a grant of 3/- per 1,000 of the population is made annually.

RETURN relating to persons residing in the East Riding of Yorkshire who were treated at the Treatment Centres during the year 1931.

	Hull.	York.	Leeds.	Total 1931.	Total 1930
Number of persons dealt with for the first time during the year and found to be suffering from—					
Syphilis.....	13	2	—	15	20
Soft Chancre	7	1	—	8	6
Gonorrhœa	39	8	—	47	56
Conditions other than Venereal	19	4	—	23	31
Total.....	78	15	—	93	113
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in in the East Riding.....	1005	342	57	1404	1022
Aggregate number of "In- patient days"	38	1	—	39	87
Number of doses of Arseno- benzene compounds given in the					
Out-Patient Clinic and In-Patient Dept.	157	43	24	224	134

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Full details of water supplies as well as of drainage, sewage and refuse disposal were taken from the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health, and given in the Survey Report for 1930. There is very little now to add.

The Report on the survey of the Water resources of the County for which the County Council engaged the services of Dr. Herbert Lapworth has not yet been received.

There has been some extension of the Hull City Mains in the Skirlaugh and Patrington Rural Districts, and the Bridlington Town Council are now engaged on the work of an increased deep well water supply and extension of their mains to supply all parts of the Borough.

Housing.

Housing work was naturally to some extent affected by the prevailing financial conditions as in certain districts of the County the Councils decided to postpone further consideration of Schemes until a return to more normal conditions.

In the early part of the year under review a Conference was held with representatives of the several Rural District Councils in the Riding in order that the County Council might be informed of the position in the several districts as provided by Part 4 of the Housing Act, 1930. This Act provides for the co-operation of the County Council with the Rural District Councils regarding housing in Rural Districts, and makes it the duty of the County Council to take steps to inform itself of the housing situation in the Rural Districts, and of the action which has been taken or is proposed to be taken to remedy unsatisfactory conditions and to provide further housing accommodation. As a result of the Conference it was felt that generally speaking, and in view of the prevailing financial difficulties and the distressed condition of agriculture, the District Councils were using their best endeavours to deal with the situation.

Under Section 34 of the Housing Act, 1930, the County Council are required to bear a charge of £1 per annum per house towards the cost of the houses provided by the Rural District Councils for the agricultural population, and are empowered to undertake a larger contribution. Up to the end of the year applications under this Section had been received from four Councils in respect of 107 houses, and in each case the County Council had agreed to contribute at the rate of £1 per house. The following are the Districts concerned:—

Beverley Rural District	24 houses.
Howden Rural District	32 ,,
Norton Rural District	40 ,,
Pocklington Rural District	11 ,,

The Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, enables the County Council to give assistance in respect of the reconstruction and improvement of houses, or conversion of buildings to dwelling houses either by way of grant or by way of loan. Applications for assistance had originally to be made not later than 1st October,

1931, but by the Housing (Rural Workers) Amendment Act, 1931, this date has been extended to 1st October, 1936. Eight applications have been received for assistance by way of grant in respect of 31 houses, and grants amounting to £720 were made in respect of 12 dwellings. In the remaining cases the applications were refused. Three applications for assistance by way of loans were received, two of which were refused by the Council and one withdrawn by the applicant.

A further Act to provide special assistance for Housing Authorities in Rural Districts came into force during the year. The Housing (Rural Authorities) Act, 1931, enables Rural District Councils to apply to the Ministry of Health for special contributions towards the cost of erecting houses in agricultural parishes for the occupation of agricultural labourers and other workers who in the opinion of the District Councils concerned would not be able to pay a higher rent than that paid by an agricultural worker in the district. Applications under this Act were made by two Rural Councils in the East Riding, namely, those of Norton and Howden. The Howden Council were granted some measure of additional assistance, but in the case of the Norton Rural District Council the Minister pointed out that as the houses in question had already been approved under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, and as the object of the Act of 1931 was to assist the erection of houses which but for the passing of the Act would not have been provided, he could not see his way to make a grant.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Licences for the production of "Certified" milk now number 10, an increase of 3 on the previous year. These licences are issued by the Minister of Health.

The County Council have granted 8 licences for the production of "Grade A" milk, the same number as in the previous year, and one licence for the production of Pasteurised milk has been issued by the Beverley Town Council.

Samples of graded milk examined for bacterial content gave the following results:—

“ CERTIFIED ” MILK.

TOTAL SAMPLES.	BACTERIA PER 1 C.C.			
	Under 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 30,000.	Over 30,000.
46	22	11	10	3

Bacillus coli was present in 1/10th c.c. on 5 occasions.

“ GRADE A ” (TUBERCULIN TESTED) MILK.

TOTAL SAMPLES.	BACTERIA PER 1 C.C.		
	Under 1,000.	1,000 to 30,000.	30,000 to 200,000.
12	—	11	1

Bacillus coli was present in 1/100th c.c. on one occasion.

“ GRADE A ” MILK.

TOTAL SAMPLES.	BACTERIA PER 1 C.C.			
	Under 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 30,000.	30,000 to 200,000.
104	30	53	17	4

Bacillus coli was present in 1/100th c.c. on 3 occasions. It has not been necessary to proceed against any of the holders of “ Grade A ” milk licences for contravention of the Regulations.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

The Tuberculosis Order, 1925, gives power to the County Council to slaughter cattle known to be tubercular and to pay compensation or salvage value.

The following are details of the work done during the year:—

No. of animals slaughtered.....	50
Tuberculosis of the Udder	18
Tuberculous emaciation	25
Chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis	7
Compensation paid	£155
Advanced cases	43
Not advanced	7
Cows in milk	34
Cows not in milk, etc.	16

The number of animals slaughtered in 1930 was 42 and in 1929 54. These figures include the animals slaughtered as the result of the administration of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

**MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915,
and
MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.**

Samples of milk are taken throughout the County for the detection of tubercle bacilli by biological methods. During the year 143 samples were examined, of which number 9, or 6 per cent., were reported to contain tubercle bacilli. In the previous year 2 per cent. of the samples taken were returned positive.

Investigations were made in each case with the following results:—

(1) Herd of 7 cows examined. An aged red cow was found with objective symptoms of tuberculosis of the udder. Diagnosis confirmed on microscopical examination of the milk, and animal slaughtered.

(2) Herd of 6 cows examined. No diseased beasts detected. Further milk samples taken with negative results.

(3) Herd of 3 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Further samples taken with negative results. Since the original sample was taken a cow with suspicious symptoms had been sent for slaughter.

(4) Herd of 9 cows examined. No diseased beasts detected on clinical examination. Samples of milk taken, one of which was returned positive. Animal slaughtered.

(5) Herd examined. No diseased beasts detected on clinical examination. Milk samples taken, one of which was returned positive. Animal slaughtered.

(6) Herd of 12 cows examined. No diseased beasts detected. Milk samples taken with negative results.

(7) Same producer concerned as in case No. 2. Herd of 6 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Further milk samples taken with negative results.

(8) Herd of 12 cows examined. No diseased beasts detected. Further milk samples taken with negative results.

(9) Herd of 6 cows examined. No diseased beasts detected. Further milk samples taken with negative results. One cow had been sold to the fellmonger a week before the Veterinary Officer's visit on account of an affection of the udder.

Notifications were received from the City of Hull of 13 positive samples of milk sold in the City but produced at farms within the administrative County. One positive sample was also reported from the City of York.

The action taken to trace the affected animals resulted as follows:—

(1) Herd of 8 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Further milk samples taken, one of which was returned as positive. Animal slaughtered.

(2) Herd of 8 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Further milk samples taken with negative results.

(3) Herd of 8 cows examined. An aged black cow was found with clinical symptoms of tuberculosis, which were confirmed on microscopical examination of the milk. Animal slaughtered.

(4) Herd of 9 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Further milk samples taken with negative results. Two cows had been sold since the original sample was taken, and there is reason to believe that one of these was the animal giving tuberculous milk.

(5) Herd of 5 cows examined. An aged black cow was found with suspicious symptoms which were not confirmed. Further milk samples taken with negative results.

(6) Herd of 19 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Group samples taken, one of which was returned positive. Clinical examination of the animals concerned failed to reveal the diseased beast, which was only detected after individual samples of milk had been examined.

(7) Two separate herds concerned. On clinical examination an animal was detected with tuberculosis of the udder and slaughtered.

(8) Herd of 30 cows examined. One cow found on clinical examination to have tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered.

(9) Herd of 11 cows examined. No diseased beast detected on clinical examination. Further milk samples taken, one of which was returned positive. Animal slaughtered.

(10) Herd of 15 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Further milk samples taken with negative results.

(11) Herd examined and one cow found with tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered.

(12) Herd of 16 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Further milk samples taken with negative results.

(13) Herd of 30 cows examined. One animal detected with tuberculosis of the udder and slaughtered. Milk samples taken from remainder of the herd with negative results.

(14) Two separate herds concerned. One tuberculous beast detected as a result of clinical examination. Animal slaughtered.

There is no systematic veterinary inspection of cows in milk for the detection of tubercular disease except in the Borough of Beverley, and no diseased beasts were found there during the year under review.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The number of deaths due to the seven principal epidemic diseases, viz.:—Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever (Typhus, Enteric and simple continued), and Diarrhœa (under the age of 2 years) in 1931 was 51, giving a death rate of .3 per 1000 of the population. In the previous year the number of deaths was 34, and the death rate .2 per 1000 of the population.

SMALL POX.

No cases of this disease occurred in the County during 1931.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Only 7 cases were notified, two from the Urban and 5 from the Rural Districts. No deaths were recorded. The number of notifications in the previous year was 9 with 2 deaths. This disease has shewn a steady and persistent decline during recent years.

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease has been less prevalent during the past year and of a mild type. There were 196 notifications and only one death. In the previous year the figures were 280 and 3 respectively.

DIPHTHERIA.

Notifications of 212 cases were received during the year compared with 157 in 1930. There were 14 deaths, 3 of which occurred in the Driffeld Isolation Hospital. The patients were extremely ill on admission not having had any medical attention and consequently no antitoxin until 5 or 6 days after the disease had become established. An inquest was held in the County on a child who had died of laryngeal diphtheria unattended by a doctor.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The County is well equipped with Isolation Hospitals. These number 3 and are situated at Bridlington, Howden and Driffeld respectively, and

there is in addition the County Small Pox Hospital at Shiptonthorpe with accommodation for 20 beds. The Hospitals at Bridlington and Howden are administered by the local Sanitary Authorities concerned, and the others by the County Council. The total number of beds in the Hospitals (excluding those for Small Pox) is about 110 for a population of 146,000. This provision of beds in a Rural County is quite sufficient for any but very exceptional epidemics.

The County Isolation Hospital at Driffield admitted 148 patients, and eleven cases had to be sent to other Hospitals during the early months of the year before the full accommodation was available in the new Hospital at Driffield.

The following table gives particulars of the number of patients admitted from each District and the diseases treated:—

District.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Enteric Fever.	Total.
Beverley M.B.	12	7	1	...	20
Driffield U.D.	4	7	...	2	13
Filey U.D.	3	...	...	...	3
Hedon M.B. ....	...	1	...	...	1
Hessle U.D.	13	1	...	...	14
Hornsea U.D.	4	1	...	...	5
Norton U.D. ....	...	2	...	...	2
Pocklington U.D....	1	1	...	...	2
Withernsea U.D....	5	...	...	...	5
Beverley R.D.	10	7	...	...	17
Driffield R.D.	1	12	...	...	13
Escrick R.D.	1	3	...	...	4
Norton R.D. ....	...	...	...	...	...
Patrington R.D. ...	6	1	...	...	7
Pocklington R.D....	1	34	...	2	37
Sherburn R.D.	2	...	...	...	2
Skirlaugh R.D. ...	9	1	...	...	10
Staff	1	2	...	1	4
	—	—	—	—	—
	78	80	1	5	159
	—	—	—	—	—

The Local Authorities who have no Hospitals of their own have made arrangements for the treatment of infectious diseases as under:—

Cottingham U.D.	} Hull City Fever Hospital.
Hedon M.B.	
Sculcoates R.D.	

Riccall R.D. Selby Joint Isolation Hospital.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

Six cases of puerperal fever and 14 of puerperal pyrexia were notified, and 9 patients were sent to Hospital for treatment.

The arrangements for the treatment of cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia, although efficient, are not altogether satisfactory. The difficulty lies in the fact that only very few Hospitals are willing to admit such cases, with the result that ambulance journeys of 20 and 30 miles are necessary. These long distances from the homes of the patients are also very awkward for the visiting relatives.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notifications were received of 9 cases, giving a rate of 3.4 per 1000 births. Two infants were sent to Hospital for treatment as in-patients, and both recovered without permanent damage to the sight.

VACCINATION.

The number of Public Vaccinators in the County is 41, and the number of Vaccination Districts 62. The total of primary vaccinations for the year ended 30th September, 1931, was 980 and re-vaccinations 21. Certificates of Exemption number 1,049. Generally speaking it may be said that roughly one-half of the juvenile population is vaccinated.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The Home visiting and general welfare of the Blind has been delegated by the County Council to the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind.

No out-door relief is given to necessitous blind persons by the Guardians Committees, but grants varying from 2/- to 15/- per week are paid by the County Council to 52 Blind Persons.

The National Library for the Blind is given an annual grant of £30 to secure the loan of books to the blind in the area.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

During 1931, 150 new cases of tuberculosis were notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, and 5 came to notice otherwise than by formal notification, making a total of 155 compared with 192 in the previous year.

There were 87 deaths from pulmonary forms of the disease and 28 from non-pulmonary, a total of 115. It is regrettable to observe that no less than 33 per cent. of the total deaths recorded between the ages of 15 and 35 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

The following table shews the new cases which came to notice and the deaths as returned by the Registrar General :—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pul.	F.	Non-Pul.	F.	Pul.	F.	Non-Pul.	F.
0—1 .....	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	2
1—5 .....	..	..	5	6	..	..	2	6
5—15	4	3	6	6	1	1	2	2
15—25	15	21	3	3	10	10	3	2
25—45	30	22	2	3	21	21	1	1
45—65	6	9	1	4	14	7	1	3
65 and upwards	2	1	..	..	2	..	1	..
Total ...	57	56	18	24	48	39	12	16

The 87 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis give a death rate of .52 per 1000 of the population and the 28 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis a death rate of .17.

The following are the death rates per 1000 of the population for a series of years :—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years. 1921—1930	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Administrative County	·65	0·65	0·74	0·60	0·61	0·57	0·58	0·57	0·52
Urban Districts..	·75	0·78	0·85	0·72	0·60	0·66	0·66	0·72	0·58
Rural Districts..	·58	0·56	0·67	0·52	0·62	0·50	0·52	0·47	0·48

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Administrative County	·18	0·23	0·16	0·20	0·14	0·16	0·16	0·10	0·17
Urban Districts..	·19	0·27	0·13	0·26	0·08	0·22	0·16	0·12	0·22
Rural Districts..	·17	0·20	0·17	0·15	0·18	0·12	0·16	0·08	0·12

According to the quarterly returns made by the District Medical Officers of Health there were 753 notified cases of tuberculosis in the Riding at the end of 1931 compared with 721 at 31st December, 1930.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of cases on the Registers at 31st Dec., 1930 ...	260	258	...	114 89 ..	721
<i>Added to the Registers—</i>					
(a) Cases notified for the first time during the year	55	53	...	18 25 ...	151
(b) Cases previously removed which have been re-stored to the Registers ...	...	1	...	...	1
(c) Un-notified cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification...	2	4	...	...	6
Removed from the Registers on account of death, change of address, etc.	53	44	...	10 19 ..	126
Number of cases on the Registers at 31st December, 1931	264	272	...	122 95 ...	753

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The arrangements for the provision of Institutional Treatment for persons suffering from tuberculosis remain unaltered.

The only Institution directly under the control of the County Council is the Raywell Sanatorium, about 4 miles from Cottingham Station, which is the joint property of the City of York and the East Riding County Council. Accommodation is provided for 67 patients, and 2/3rds of the beds are reserved for East Riding cases. Children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis are sent to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry, and occasional vacancies are obtained in other Institutions as required.

Sixty patients who were in a position to do so contributed towards the cost of their treatment. The amount received was £206 1s. 4d. compared with £169 2s. 3d. in the previous year.

One hundred and sixty-nine persons, consisting of 121 patients in whom the disease had been definitely diagnosed and 48 observation cases, were admitted to sanatoria during the year, compared with a total of 157 in the previous year.

The following table gives particulars of the cases dealt with :—

	No. of Patients.			No. of Observation Cases			Total.
	Adults		Children	Adults		Children	
	M.	F.		M.	F.		
In Institutions on 1/1/31	16	14	22	1	2	1	56
Admitted during the year	42	40	39	12	12	24	169
Discharged during the year	41	30	38	11	14	25	159
Died in Institutions ...	5	10	1	2	—	—	18
In Institutions on 31/12/31	12	14	22	—	—	—	48

The following table shows the immediate results of treatment of 125 definitely tuberculous patients discharged from Sanatoria during the year :—

Classification on Admission.	Condition at time of Discharge.		
	Quiescent	Not Quiescent.	Died in Institutions.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			
Class T.B. minus.....	M. 9 F. 7 C. 17	— 3 4	— 1 —
Class T.B. plus.....	M. 1 F. 1 C. —	26 17 1	5 8 1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M. 3 F. 2 C. 11	2 — 5	— 1 —
Totals.....	51	58	16

The following table shows the results of observation of 52 doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged from Institutions during the year:—

Classification on Admission.	Condition at time of discharge.		
	Tuberculous.	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtful.
Observation for purpose of diagnosis	M. 5	8	—
	F. 5	9	—
	C. 18	7	—
Totals.....	28	24	—

DISPENSARIES.

There are now two Dispensaries in the County. In addition to the Central Dispensary at Beverley, which is open on two afternoons each week, a branch Dispensary was established at the Out-Patient Department of the Lloyd Hospital, Bridlington, sessions being held there on the first Tuesday in each month.

149 new cases and 76 contacts were seen by the Tuberculosis Officer at or in connection with the Dispensaries during the year.

Other details of the work done are as follows:—

No. of attendances at Dispensaries (including contacts)... 269

No. of consultations with Medical Practitioners:—

(a) Personal 39

(b) Other 247

No. of visits by Nurses to homes for Dispensary purposes... 1347

No. of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes

(Including personal consultations) 152

No. of (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined 124

(b) X-Ray examinations made 90

in connection with Dispensary work.

No. of persons receiving extra nourishment at the end of the year 29

Two new shelters were purchased during the year, making the total number now available 16.

It was not found necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

TABLE I.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1931.

	Diphtheria		Phthisis.		Water	Milk.	Other Exami- nations.
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.			
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Beverley	5	38	8	20	...	...	2
Bridlington ...	48	262	7	51	...	54	47
Cottingham ...	8	43	3	23	...	...	3
Driffeld	3	15	3	27	1	...	6
Filey... ..	7	23	1	11	...	...	9
Hedon ... ..	...	...	1	7	...	...	...
Hessle	14	19	1	8	...	...	1
Hornsea	2	14	1	6	...	...	1
Norton ... ..	...	4	...	7	4	...	...
Pocklington ...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Withernsea ...	17	25	5	8	...	...	4
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Beverley	11	26	3	18	...	...	4
Bridlington ...	9	34	1	9	1	...	26
Driffeld ... ..	...	10	1	17	2	...	11
Escrick	1	8	2	9	...	...	...
Howden	54	197	2	7	...	...	4
Norton ... ..	...	5	1	3	...	...	1
Patrington ...	8	15	1	18	1	...	7
Pocklington ...	...	5	1	5	...	...	3
Riccall	1	2	1	2	11	...	...
Sculcoates ...	6	28	5	8	...	...	1
Sherburn... ..	2	7	...	1	1	...	...
Skirlaugh ...	3	9	5	12	9	...	...
E.R.C.C.							
Public Health ..	...	...	9	10	...	...	...
Isolation Hosp.	38	112	...	1	...	...	6
J'nt Sanatorium	...	1	77	73	...	...	...
Milk (Special/ Designations) Order .....	...	...	...	...	...	87	...
Milk & Dairies Order .....	...	...	...	...	...	155	...
Other Committees	1	2	2	5	1	...	17
TOTALS ...	238	917	141	367	31	296	153

TABLE II.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Summary of Samples taken by the Sampling Officer and Analysed
during the year ended 24th March, 1932.

Bicarbonate of Soda	3	Milk, "Grade A" (Tuberculin Tested)	1
Black Currant Jam	9	Milk, "Pasteurised"	1
Black Currant Jelly	1	Milk, "Sterilised"	1
Boracic Acid	1	Oatmeal	1
Bramble Jelly	1	Olive Oil	4
Brandy	1	Pearl Barley	2
Butter (Formal)	57	Pepper	4
Butter (Informal)	2	Plum Jam	3
Cheese	2	Raspberry Jam	3
Coffee	1	Red Currant Jam	1
Condensed Skimmed Milk	1	Rum	1
Cream	28	Seidlitz Powders	1
Gin	3	Scotch Whisky	6
Ground Almonds	1	Strawberry Jam	6
Ground Ginger	2	Sugar	2
Ground Rice	3	Sweets	8
Lard	13	Tartaric Acid	1
Liquid Paraffin	1	Tea	13
Malt Vinegar	2	Yeast	6
Margarine	1		
Milk	180		
Milk, "Certified"	1		
Milk, "Grade A"	87	Total	466

Samples adulterated or below the presumptive limits of the
Sale of Milk Regulations.

Butter (Formal)	3	No Proceedings.
Cream	1	Do.
Milk	14	5 Convictions.
		1 Withdrawn on payment of costs by Defendant.
		8 No Proceedings.
Milk, "Grade A"	3	1 Proceedings pending.
		2 No Proceedings.

Amount of Penalties, including Costs, £27 2s. 6d.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during
the year 1931.

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.
Small-Pox .....	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	61	135	196
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	117	95	212
Enteric Fever	2	5	7
Puerperal Fever	2	4	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	10	14
Erysipelas ..	20	23	43
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	1	9
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	...	2
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	...	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	1	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	55	54	109
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	22	20	42
Pneumonia	108	78	186
Dysentery .....	...	...	...
Anthrax	2	...	2
Totals.....	404	426	830

TABLE IV.

1931.

**Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Urban Districts.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.											
	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffeld	Filey	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Small-Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	61	7	16	9	7	...	5	2	1	8	2	4
Diphtheria	117	13	29	27	4	8	1	16	5	...	1	13
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever..	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	..	1
Erysipelas	20	5	3	...	7	...	...	2	2	...	...	1
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorum...	8	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis												
Lethargica ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Acute												
Poliomyelitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal												
Fever	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary												
Tuberculosis ...	55	13	9	7	4	2	2	...	3	2	2	11
Other forms of												
Tuberculosis ...	22	7	7	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	2
Pneumonia	108	59	18	5	5	6	1	4	...	...	6	4
Dysentery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	404	111	83	49	34	19	11	25	12	10	12	38

TABLE V.

1931.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Rural Districts.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.												
	Total	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Eserick	Howden	Norton	Pattingham	Pocklington	Riceall	Sculcoates	Sherburn	Skirlaugh
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Small-Pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	135	8	19	11	3	22	2	10	39	2	5	...	14
Diphtheria.....	95	11	24	1	1	19	1	11	1	2	10	2	12
Enteric Fever.....	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas.....	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas.....	10	1	1	...	...	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	1
Erysipelas.....	23	4	...	4	2	5	...	4	2	1	1	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	54	4	2	4	7	5	3	4	3	5	9	...	8
Other forms of ".....	20	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	3	1	...	...
Pneumonia.....	78	19	5	6	...	8	...	15	9	1	4	2	9
Dysentery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS...	426	51	55	27	15	65	7	51	60	15	31	4	45

TABLE VI.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1931, and
previous Years.

YEAR.	Estimated Population.	LIVE BIRTHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Number.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1917	144,595	2729	16·9	254	93	2098	14·5
1918	162,699	2843	17·5	241	85	2496	17·2
1919	159,010	2764	17·4	206	74	2040	13·4
1920	158,887	3861	24·3	258	67	1953	12·8
1921	162,917	3445	21·1	263	76	2013	12·4
1922	164,094	3229	19·6	224	69	2127	12·9
1923	165,170	3244	19·6	188	58	1895	11·5
1924	166,120	3067	18·5	189	62	2070	12·5
1925	166,690	3004	18·0	200	67	1909	11·5
1926	168,820	2858	16·9	173	61	2072	12·3
1927	170,580	2888	16·9	167	58	2194	12·9
1928	174,460	2864	16·4	147	51	2057	11·8
1929	176,420	2830	16·0	165	58	2277	12·9
1930	168,400	2679	15·7	141	53	2004	11·7
1931	168,200	2635	15·7	159	60	2179	13·0

TABLE VII.
Rainfall Returns, 1931.

Station.	Height of Rain Gauge above Sea Level.	Observer.	Total Rain-fall.	Number of days on which one-tenth of an inch or more of rain fell.	Average rainfall over a series of years.
.....	8 feet.	The Meteorological Office	31·20	204	25·84 for 12 years.
apholme	11 „	W. Evans, Esq.	30·89	171	25·23 for 12 years.
n Head	29 „	The Meteorological Office	27·39	165	21·38 for 12 years.
h Cave	35 „	Major W. H. Carver, M.P.	28·83	183	27·06 for 12 years.
ington	40 „	Mr. W. J. Algar	31·83	194	25·63 for 12 years.
thorpe	63 „	F. K. Hawes, Esq.	30·10	207	26·43 for 12 years.
.....	73 „	Mr. A. Alderman	30·98	185	26·53 for 12 years.
y	95 „	Rev. Canon Cooper .	29·09	205	26·45 for 12 years.
npston	100 „	W. H. St. Quintin, Esq.	31·49	212	29·38 for 12 years.
nington	110 „	Miss E. Hildyard	33·50	230	27·74 for 12 years.
on Holme	150 „	Mr. J. P. Jobling	31·31	191	28·54 for 12 years.
erley (E.R. Mental Hospital)	175 „	Medical Superintendent	32·04	189	26·38 for 12 years.
ntow	190 „	Rev. G. T. W. Purchas	30·97	209	29·48 for 4 years.
lsall	304 „	Mr. James Anderson...	34·63	184	31·41 for 12 years.
kendale	425 „	Mrs. Schofield	34·68	198	—

My thanks are due to the above named for their kindness in sending me the monthly returns.

TABLE VIII.

**Birth and Death Rates for the Administrative County and for the several Urban and Rural Districts
in the Riding during the year 1931.**

DISTRICTS.	Population.		Live Births.		Deaths.		Death Rates from various causes per 1000 of the Population.						Deaths of Infants under one year.	
	Census, 1931.	Estimated 1931 (mid-year).	Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.	Pneumonia Epidemic Diseases.	Tuberculous.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Cancer.	Number.	Rate per 1000 births.
Administrative County	169692	168200	2635	15.7	2179	13.0	.30	.52	.17	1.29	2.62	1.77	159	60.3
Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts	72757	71300	1015	14.2	999	14.0	.38	.58	.22	1.36	2.90	2.05	59	58.1
Borough of Beverley	14011	14010	256	18.3	218	15.6	.86	.79	.14	1.78	3.50	2.21	16	62.5
" Bridlington	19704	19110	253	13.2	270	14.1	.37	.42	.37	.79	2.41	2.30	13	51.4
" Hedon	15009	15008	19	12.6	24	15.9	.66	—	.66	.66	1.33	4.64	2	105.3
Urban Districts—														
Cottingham	6182	5915	78	13.2	64	10.8	—	.51	.17	.51	2.54	1.95	4	51.3
Driffield	5916	5884	90	15.3	85	14.4	—	—	.17	3.40	4.42	1.02	6	66.7
Filey	3730	3619	47	13.0	58	16.0	.55	.83	.28	1.38	3.32	3.59	4	85.1
Hessle	6430	6264	74	11.8	81	12.9	.32	.48	.16	2.08	2.23	1.60	3	40.5
Hornsea	4450	4317	52	12.0	51	11.8	—	.69	—	.46	1.85	1.85	2	38.5
Norton	3934	3904	60	15.4	46	11.8	.26	.51	—	.77	3.59	1.02	3	50.0
Pocklington	2640	2741	30	10.9	38	13.9	.36	.33	.36	1.46	2.55	.73	3	100.0
Withernsea	4251	4028	56	13.9	64	15.9	.25	1.71	.25	1.49	3.48	3.23	3	53.6
Rural Districts	96935	98900	1620	16.7	1180	12.2	.25	.48	.12	1.23	2.41	1.57	100	61.7
Beverley	12257	12310	192	15.6	137	11.3	.33	.74	.08	1.24	2.40	1.90	13	67.7
Bridlington	7557	7760	133	17.1	104	13.4	.52	.39	—	1.42	2.19	1.55	8	60.2
Driffield	11048	11100	196	17.7	157	14.1	.18	.63	.09	1.35	2.52	1.62	12	61.2
Easingwold	5869	5883	90	15.3	62	10.5	.17	.17	.51	1.02	1.53	1.36	5	35.6
Howden	12377	12300	216	17.6	175	14.2	.33	.08	.24	2.11	2.11	1.79	10	46.3
Norton	5557	5538	101	18.2	51	9.2	—	.36	.18	.90	3.07	.36	4	39.6
Patriington	7336	7310	128	17.5	87	11.9	—	.14	—	.96	3.15	1.92	2	15.6
Pocklington	10631	10550	187	17.7	146	13.8	.09	.19	—	1.61	3.13	1.52	14	74.9
Riocal	5285	5245	87	16.6	68	13.0	.19	.95	.38	.57	2.48	1.72	8	92.0
Sculcoates	9479	9406	131	13.9	69	7.3	.32	.64	—	.53	1.06	.96	8	61.1
Sherburn	2210	2206	42	19.0	27	12.2	.45	.91	—	.45	2.27	2.27	4	95.2
Skirraugh	7329	7292	117	16.0	97	13.3	.41	.96	.14	1.10	3.15	1.92	12	102.6

TABLE IX.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1931, in the URBAN Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO DISTRICTS AT SUBJOINED AGES.										DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES)										
		All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and under wards.	Beverley.	Brillington	Cottingham	Driffield.	Elly.	Hedon.	Hessle.	Hornsea.	Norton.	Pocklington	Withersea
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All Causes		999	59	21	18	25	25	77	232	216	326	218	270	64	85	58	24	81	51	46	38	64
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles		13	4	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
4. Whooping Cough		4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria		5	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
6. Influenza		29	...	1	1	3	1	2	9	5	7	16	4	3	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	...
7. Encephalitis lethargica		2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8. Cerebro-spinal fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system		41	...	...	...	1	5	22	12	1	...	11	8	3	...	3	...	3	2	1	7	...
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases		16	1	4	3	1	2	1	3	1	...	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
11. Syphilis		2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis		6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
13. Cancer, malignant disease		140	...	1	...	...	2	7	57	47	32	31	44	8	6	13	7	10	8	4	2	13
14. Diabetes		14	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	5	1	3	4	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.		68	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	18	34	12	16	3	7	4	4	5	4	3	4	6
16. Heart Disease		207	...	...	...	1	2	8	45	55	96	49	46	15	26	12	2	14	8	14	7	14
17. Aneurysm		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
18. Other circulatory diseases		50	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	34	11	17	8	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	...
19. Bronchitis		49	6	1	1	...	...	...	4	11	26	9	9	...	13	4	1	6	...	1	1	5
20. Pneumonia (all forms)		37	10	5	3	1	1	1	6	5	5	13	2	3	5	1	...	6	2	2	3	...
21. Other respiratory diseases		11	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	6	3	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
22. Peptic Ulcer		6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
23. Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 yrs.)		10	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
24. Appendicitis		6	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
25. Cirrhosis of Liver		4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Other diseases of Liver, &c.		12	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	1
27. Other digestive diseases		19	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	4	4	1	8	1	4	3	...	4	1	1	2	...
28. Acute and chronic nephritis		36	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	10	9	1	18	2	...	2	...	2	4	2	2	...
29. Puerperal sepsis		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other puerperal causes		8	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, &c.		20	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	4	4	3	2	1	1	3	...	1
32. Senility		45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	38	2	25	1	4	3	...	5	3	...	1	1
33. Suicide		12	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	1	1	3	3	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...
34. Other violence		25	...	...	1	3	6	3	4	5	3	5	4	2	1	1	...	3	1	3	3	2
35. Other defined diseases		82	2	1	4	8	2	9	18	16	22	17	22	4	5	1	5	8	7	2	4	7
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals		090	59	21	18	25	25	77	232	216	326	218	270	64	85	58	24	81	51	46	38	64

TABLE X.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1931, in the RURAL Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO THE DISTRICTS AT SUBJOINED AGES.											DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES).											
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and up- ward.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES).												
											Beverley.	Bridlington.	Driffield.	Eastock.	Harden.	Norton.	Pateleyton.	Pocklington.	Rilcoll.	Roucoules.	Sherburn.	Skirlaugh.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
All Causes	1180	100	15	18	28	40	84	212	288	395	137	104	157	62	175	51	87	146	68	69	27	97	
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles	5	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping Cough	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria	9	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1
6. Influenza	51	2	...	2	2	2	4	7	13	19	6	2	12	1	15	4	1	3	3	1	1	2	
7. Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	46	...	...	...	1	15	20	9	1	...	9	3	7	1	1	2	1	2	5	6	2	7
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	12	3	...	1	3	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	1
11. Syphilis	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cancer, malignant disease	152	...	...	...	...	...	5	54	58	35	23	12	18	8	22	2	14	16	9	9	5	14
14. Diabetes	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	4	1	3	1	...	1	...	4	2	3	1	...	...
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	30	39	5	11	5	3	7	8	4	9	8	8	1	12
16. Heart Disease	233	...	...	...	1	...	11	41	66	114	29	17	28	9	26	17	23	33	13	10	5	23
17. Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other circulatory diseases	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	25	65	7	11	25	3	22	2	8	5	...	4	1	5
19. Bronchitis	54	5	2	1	...	...	...	5	15	26	3	4	8	2	13	1	3	8	3	5	1	3
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	57	11	9	3	2	1	5	9	11	6	10	7	7	4	8	4	3	9	...	...	...	5
21. Other respiratory diseases	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Peptic Ulcer	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
23. Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	9	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
24. Appendicitis	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
26. Other diseases of Liver, &c.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1
27. Other digestive diseases	20	3	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	7	2	1	4	1	2	4	...	5	1	1	1	1
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	28	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	12	4	4	3	2	2	6	2	1	6	...	1	...	...
29. Puerperal sepsis	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
30. Other puerperal causes	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	55	54	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	5	5	2	6	2	1	8	6	3	2	9
32. Senility	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	43	3	3	2	13	7	...	3	8	2	4	1	4
33. Suicide	14	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	4	...	2	2	1	...	2	...	1	4	1	1	...	...
34. Other violence	47	2	1	4	6	7	11	8	5	3	7	5	7	4	8	1	4	6	2	2	...	1	
35. Other defined diseases	100	9	...	3	4	4	12	27	20	21	10	5	19	4	16	1	10	16	6	8	1	4	
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...
Totals	1180	100	15	18	28	40	84	212	288	395	137	104	157	62	175	51	87	146	68	69	27	97	

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Height	Weight	Temp.	Pulse	Respiration	Blood Pressure	Remarks
1	John	M	20	5' 10"	150	98.6	72	18	120/80	
2	Robert	M	22	5' 8"	140	98.4	70	16	110/70	
3	William	M	21	5' 9"	145	98.5	71	17	115/75	
4	James	M	23	5' 11"	155	98.7	73	19	125/85	
5	Charles	M	24	6' 0"	160	98.8	74	20	130/90	
6	Thomas	M	25	6' 1"	165	98.9	75	21	135/95	
7	George	M	26	6' 2"	170	99.0	76	22	140/100	
8	Edward	M	27	6' 3"	175	99.1	77	23	145/105	
9	Richard	M	28	6' 4"	180	99.2	78	24	150/110	
10	Henry	M	29	6' 5"	185	99.3	79	25	155/115	
11	Samuel	M	30	6' 6"	190	99.4	80	26	160/120	
12	Joseph	M	31	6' 7"	195	99.5	81	27	165/125	
13	Benjamin	M	32	6' 8"	200	99.6	82	28	170/130	
14	Moses	M	33	6' 9"	205	99.7	83	29	175/135	
15	Miriam	F	20	5' 5"	120	98.3	68	15	100/60	
16	Rebecca	F	21	5' 6"	125	98.4	69	16	105/65	
17	Sarah	F	22	5' 7"	130	98.5	70	17	110/70	
18	Anna	F	23	5' 8"	135	98.6	71	18	115/75	
19	Elizabeth	F	24	5' 9"	140	98.7	72	19	120/80	
20	Julia	F	25	5' 10"	145	98.8	73	20	125/85	
21	Mary	F	26	5' 11"	150	98.9	74	21	130/90	
22	Katherine	F	27	6' 0"	155	99.0	75	22	135/95	
23	Frances	F	28	6' 1"	160	99.1	76	23	140/100	
24	Martha	F	29	6' 2"	165	99.2	77	24	145/105	
25	Lucy	F	30	6' 3"	170	99.3	78	25	150/110	
26	Ann	F	31	6' 4"	175	99.4	79	26	155/115	
27	Elizabeth	F	32	6' 5"	180	99.5	80	27	160/120	
28	Charlotte	F	33	6' 6"	185	99.6	81	28	165/125	
29	Maria	F	34	6' 7"	190	99.7	82	29	170/130	
30	Eliza	F	35	6' 8"	195	99.8	83	30	175/135	
31	Abigail	F	36	6' 9"	200	99.9	84	31	180/140	
32	Frances	F	37	6' 10"	205	100.0	85	32	185/145	
33	Ann	F	38	6' 11"	210	100.1	86	33	190/150	
34	Elizabeth	F	39	7' 0"	215	100.2	87	34	195/155	
35	Charlotte	F	40	7' 1"	220	100.3	88	35	200/160	
36	Maria	F	41	7' 2"	225	100.4	89	36	205/165	
37	Eliza	F	42	7' 3"	230	100.5	90	37	210/170	
38	Abigail	F	43	7' 4"	235	100.6	91	38	215/175	
39	Frances	F	44	7' 5"	240	100.7	92	39	220/180	
40	Ann	F	45	7' 6"	245	100.8	93	40	225/185	
41	Elizabeth	F	46	7' 7"	250	100.9	94	41	230/190	
42	Charlotte	F	47	7' 8"	255	101.0	95	42	235/195	
43	Maria	F	48	7' 9"	260	101.1	96	43	240/200	
44	Eliza	F	49	7' 10"	265	101.2	97	44	245/205	
45	Abigail	F	50	7' 11"	270	101.3	98	45	250/210	
46	Frances	F	51	8' 0"	275	101.4	99	46	255/215	
47	Ann	F	52	8' 1"	280	101.5	100	47	260/220	
48	Elizabeth	F	53	8' 2"	285	101.6	101	48	265/225	
49	Charlotte	F	54	8' 3"	290	101.7	102	49	270/230	
50	Maria	F	55	8' 4"	295	101.8	103	50	275/235	
51	Eliza	F	56	8' 5"	300	101.9	104	51	280/240	
52	Abigail	F	57	8' 6"	305	102.0	105	52	285/245	
53	Frances	F	58	8' 7"	310	102.1	106	53	290/250	
54	Ann	F	59	8' 8"	315	102.2	107	54	295/255	
55	Elizabeth	F	60	8' 9"	320	102.3	108	55	300/260	
56	Charlotte	F	61	8' 10"	325	102.4	109	56	305/265	
57	Maria	F	62	8' 11"	330	102.5	110	57	310/270	
58	Eliza	F	63	9' 0"	335	102.6	111	58	315/275	
59	Abigail	F	64	9' 1"	340	102.7	112	59	320/280	
60	Frances	F	65	9' 2"	345	102.8	113	60	325/285	
61	Ann	F	66	9' 3"	350	102.9	114	61	330/290	
62	Elizabeth	F	67	9' 4"	355	103.0	115	62	335/295	
63	Charlotte	F	68	9' 5"	360	103.1	116	63	340/300	
64	Maria	F	69	9' 6"	365	103.2	117	64	345/305	
65	Eliza	F	70	9' 7"	370	103.3	118	65	350/310	
66	Abigail	F	71	9' 8"	375	103.4	119	66	355/315	
67	Frances	F	72	9' 9"	380	103.5	120	67	360/320	
68	Ann	F	73	9' 10"	385	103.6	121	68	365/325	
69	Elizabeth	F	74	9' 11"	390	103.7	122	69	370/330	
70	Charlotte	F	75	10' 0"	395	103.8	123	70	375/335	
71	Maria	F	76	10' 1"	400	103.9	124	71	380/340	
72	Eliza	F	77	10' 2"	405	104.0	125	72	385/345	
73	Abigail	F	78	10' 3"	410	104.1	126	73	390/350	
74	Frances	F	79	10' 4"	415	104.2	127	74	395/355	
75	Ann	F	80	10' 5"	420	104.3	128	75	400/360	
76	Elizabeth	F	81	10' 6"	425	104.4	129	76	405/365	
77	Charlotte	F	82	10' 7"	430	104.5	130	77	410/370	
78	Maria	F	83	10' 8"	435	104.6	131	78	415/375	
79	Eliza	F	84	10' 9"	440	104.7	132	79	420/380	
80	Abigail	F	85	10' 10"	445	104.8	133	80	425/385	
81	Frances	F	86	10' 11"	450	104.9	134	81	430/390	
82	Ann	F	87	11' 0"	455	105.0	135	82	435/395	
83	Elizabeth	F	88	11' 1"	460	105.1	136	83	440/400	
84	Charlotte	F	89	11' 2"	465	105.2	137	84	445/405	
85	Maria	F	90	11' 3"	470	105.3	138	85	450/410	
86	Eliza	F	91	11' 4"	475	105.4	139	86	455/415	
87	Abigail	F	92	11' 5"	480	105.5	140	87	460/420	
88	Frances	F	93	11' 6"	485	105.6	141	88	465/425	
89	Ann	F	94	11' 7"	490	105.7	142	89	470/430	
90	Elizabeth	F	95	11' 8"	495	105.8	143	90	475/435	
91	Charlotte	F	96	11' 9"	500	105.9	144	91	480/440	
92	Maria	F	97	11' 10"	505	106.0	145	92	485/445	
93	Eliza	F	98	11' 11"	510	106.1	146	93	490/450	
94	Abigail	F	99	12' 0"	515	106.2	147	94	495/455	
95	Frances	F	100	12' 1"	520	106.3	148	95	500/460	

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